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CONSUMER TIME

PIN MONEY POSSIBILITIES

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pp 2
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1. SOUND: CASH REGISTER...RINGS TWICE....MONEY IN TILL

2. JOHN: It's CONSUMER TIME!

3. SOUND: CASH REGISTER...CLOSE DRAWER

4. ANNCR: During the next fifteen minutes the National Broadcasting Company and its affiliated independent stations make their facilities available for the presentation of CONSUMER TIME by the U. S. Department of Agriculture.
Today...the story of hobbies...that pay.

5. MUSIC: ESTABLISH THEME...HOLD IT UNDER

6. NARRATOR: The history books tell us that man has been interested in arts and crafts as a hobby since the first time he was hungry... that was a long time ago. Of course, he had to have weapons to get his food...and utensils to hold it over the fire. And pretty soon man...and woman...decided to decorate these weapons and utensils. Perhaps a stripe on a war club...for identification...or a brightly colored javelin...yes, that would be pretty. And a pattern in the weave of the basket...first just a design and then perhaps a tree...like the friends of the forest that sheltered primitive man. And so handicrafts were here to stay..... But gradually...man became interested in these implements for beauty alone...for the pleasure of looking at them...and the pleasure of making them.

7. MUSIC: OUT

8. FREYMAN: And that, Johnny, brings us to the present and our subject today....

9. JOHN: Hobbies that pay.

10. FREYMAN: Right. Many people have hobbies that pay...all kinds of hobbies ranging from making fine artistic jewelry to raising white rabbits.

11. JOHN: White rabbits can bring in a good income, Mrs. Freyman.

12. FREYMAN: Right again. Some people have hobbies that bring them pin money. But all hobbies bring enjoyment.

13. JOHN: Well, obviously we can't recommend a paying hobby that will suit every one of our listeners.

14. FREYMAN: No, but we can tell them about other people's ideas...and plans...and experiences. You know...give them a helpful clue.

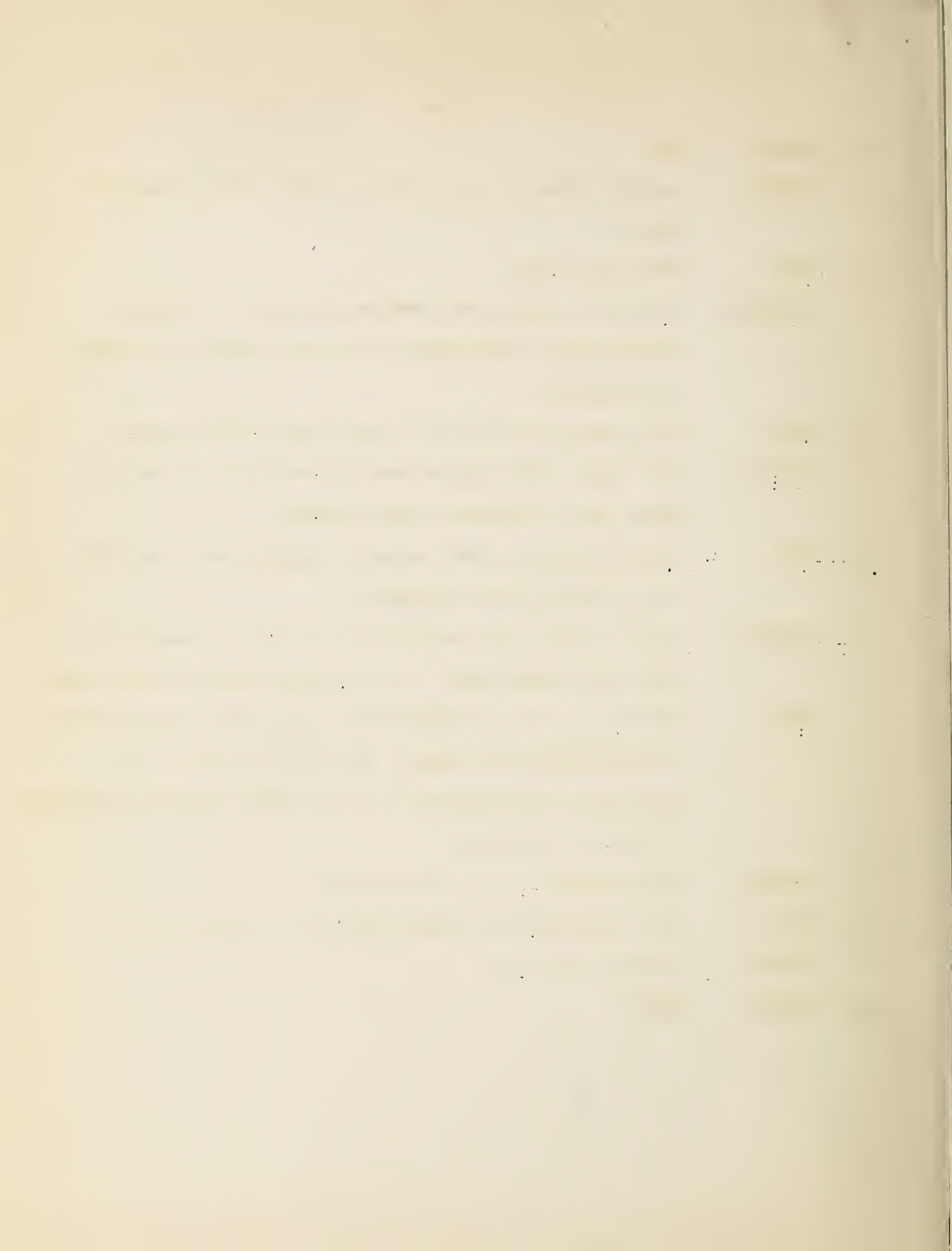
15. JOHN: Okay then...let's talk about some of the unusual paying hobbies of both farm and city people. And let's talk over the handicrafts type of hobbies that have served people for centuries and are still serving.

16. FREYMAN: First on that list...I'd put basketry.

17. JOHN: Yes...I would too...because basketry's an old, old art.

18. FREYMAN: And yet...ever new.

19. MUSIC: THEME



20. NARRATOR: Basketry...basketry...let's see what the encyclopedia has to say about it... Ah...here we are. "Basketry...one of the most universal arts...ranks among the most ancient industries. The earliest settlers of Rome were making baskets. Round basket-work boats coated with smoky brown pitch plied the Tigris and Euphrates." Well, how about the infant Moses floating down the Nile in his private barge of papyrus coated with mud. Now let's see, what else does it say..."Methods of making baskets haven't changed much through the years. Almost the only places on the globe where the people don't weave baskets are the Arctic regions. They use skins instead." Yes...basketry is truly a universal art...and a very American one too. The Potawatami Indians in Wisconsin believed that the old woman in the moon is making a basket. And when it's finished, the world will be destroyed. But from time to time, a celestial dog ruins her work. That's when we have an eclipse...and the lunar lady has to start her basket all over again.

21. MUSIC: INDIAN THEME UP AND OUT

22. JOHN: You know, Mrs. Freyman, I've heard of one family who made willow baskets. And they handed the craft down from generation to generation.

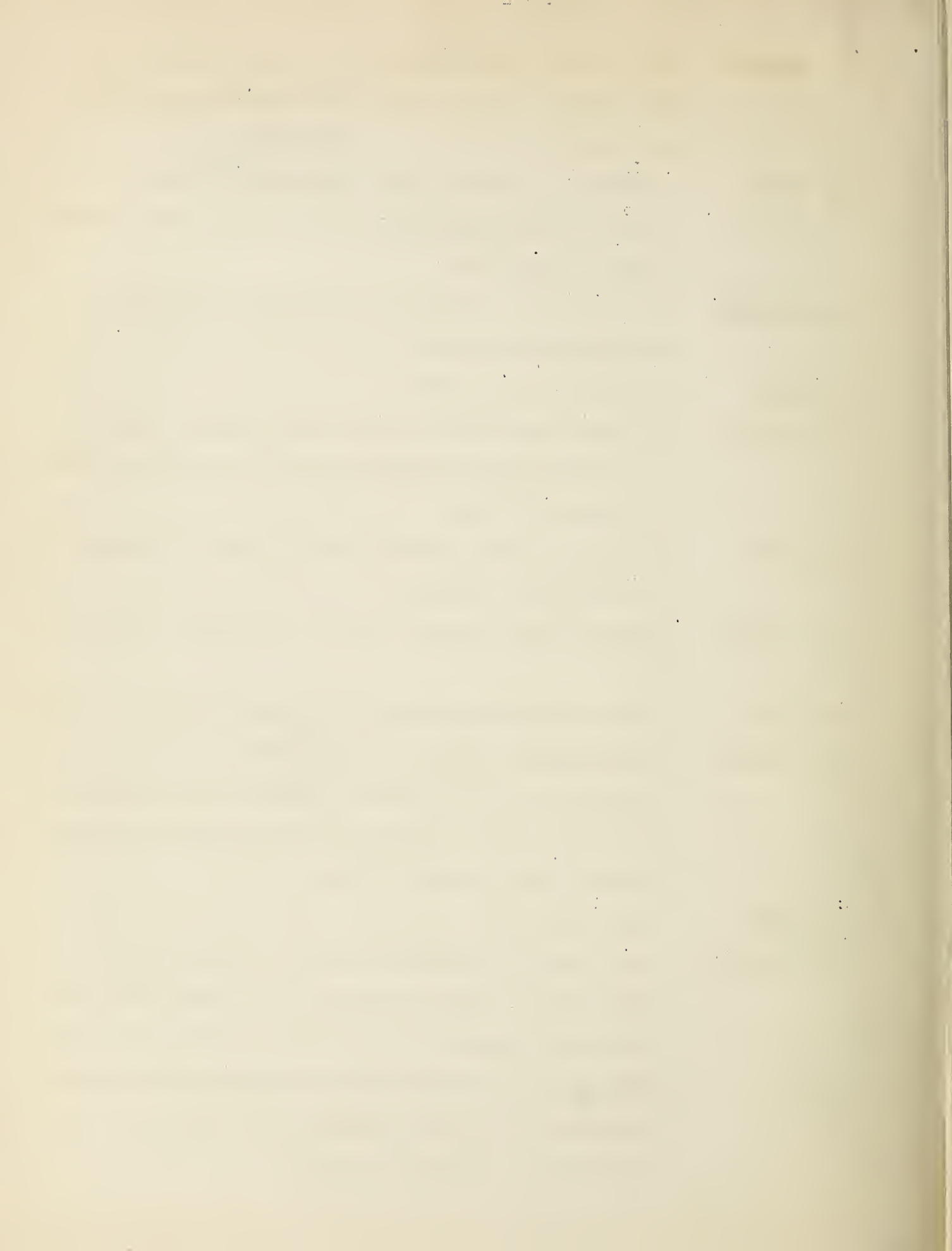
23. FREYMAN: Yes, Johnny, that's true of many families and many different crafts.

24. JOHN: Well, there's only one person left in this particular family... an old woman. Her baskets sell all up and down the East Coast.. and with no advertising either...they just sell themselves. She says her hobby keeps her young...and of course supports her too.



25. FREYMAN: I can match that story, Johnny. I actually know a woman in New Hampshire who sent her two girls to college with the money from her hobby.
26. JOHN: What was the hobby?
27. FREYMAN: Making attractive lapel pins from material she just picked up in the woods.
28. JOHN: Hmmm, I wouldn't exactly call that a hobby, if she sent two kids to college. More of a business, wasn't it?
29. FREYMAN: Just a case of a hobby that pays.
30. JOHN: Well, Mrs. Freyman, what if a person doesn't have an artistic bent like basket weaving? After all that's a pretty complicated art.
31. FREYMAN: There are lots of hobbies that people can turn into profits. And this is a good time to be thinking about them. During these dead-of-winter months, homemakers may have more time on their hands than at any other time of year. And I know two groups of people who pick up lots of ideas in the course of their work and pass them on to homemakers.
32. JOHN: Don't tell me...let me guess. Are they connected with the U. S. Department of Agriculture?
33. FREYMAN: You're warm.
34. JOHN: The home demonstration agents of the Extension Service?
35. FREYMAN: Right. And the other group is the home supervisors of the Farmers Home Administration. Of course, pin money suggestions are only a very tiny part of their job. These women in connection with their regular duties are proving to homemakers all over the country that it doesn't take money to make money.
36. JOHN: Do you mean they're teaching homemakers how to make articles that will sell and bring them some pin money?

37. FREYMAN: Yes, if that's what women want. But usually these trained home economists show the women how to develop their talents and maybe the materials they already have.
38. JOHN: I get it. If a woman is good at knitting or something like that...the home demonstration agent can show her how to make things that will sell.
39. FREYMAN: That's the idea. And lots of home demonstration agents have actually helped women find a market for the things they make.
40. JOHN: Well, that's pretty nice.
41. FREYMAN: You know, Johnny, one of the ways many homemakers made quite a bit of Christmas pin money this year was by making and selling dolls and other toys.
42. JOHN: Good way of helping old Santa out...what with the shortages we still have with us and all.
43. FREYMAN: Exactly. Dolls especially have been scarce right through the war.
44. JOHN: Pardon my ignorance, but what do you make dolls out of at home?
45. FREYMAN: Almost anything. The most successful venture in doll making I heard about was with rag dolls. A lady in North Carolina... made a pretty little rag doll out of feed bags and scraps of material. That was back in 1945.
46. JOHN: Did she sell it?
47. FREYMAN: Right away...in a little village store. And of course that encouraged her. So she decided to use her spare time during 1946 to make a supply of rag dolls for Christmas. Her home demonstration agent helped place the dolls in shops. And at the end of the year this lady found she had made almost one hundred dollars profit on the dolls.



48. JOHN: And that ain't hay.
49. FREYMAN: No...but I can tell you about some homemade dolls made from ears of corn.
50. JOHN: (CHIDING) Mrs. Freyman...tch, tch.
51. FREYMAN: Well, Johnny, that's only my way of showing you that homemakers can make attractive dolls from almost any kind of material they may have. They can make character dolls for children or collectors.
52. JOHN: Sound like a lot of fun...and profitable.
53. FREYMAN: And now I want to tell everybody about a pin money project I think is really fascinating. It's painting designs on cloth with powdered paint and textile liquids. You don't have to be an artist to decorate all kinds of things with this special textile paint. You simply use a stencil. Really stenciling is easy and fun.
54. JOHN: Stenciling...that's a new one on me.
55. FREYMAN: Oh no! Mr. Narrator...let's bring Johnny up to date on stencils
56. MUSIC: IN BACKGROUND...ORIENTAL
57. NARRATOR: Stencils new? Oh no...they've been used for several centuries. The Chinese probably **dreamt** them up along about the time they were inventing printing. And then the Japanese learned stenciling from the Chinese and used it for hundreds of years. As ancient time marched on, we find the Egyptians and the Romans using stencils. These early stencils were probably made of tough fabric...or maybe paper...possibly wood.
58. MUSIC: SNEAK IN BATTLE HYMN OF REPUBLIC, BLUE TAIL FLY, OR SOMETHING REMINISCENT OF CIVIL WAR...KEEP IN BACKGROUND.

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59. NARRATOR: We have definite knowledge that stencils were used during the Civil War for marking packing cases. Some think the Union soldiers translated the stenciled letters U. S. on the army's equipment into the phrase "Uncle Sam". So stencils played an important part in establishing a phrase that is heard over and over again in the American language.
60. MUSIC: UP AND OUT
61. JOHN: All right, Mrs. Freyman I humbly admit that the art of stenciling is not a new one. But what's all this about using stencils to paint on cloth?
62. FREYMAN: Well, Johnny, it's an easy way to decorate curtains, towels, tables cloths...and loads of other things.
63. JOHN: You just put the stencil on the cloth and paint through the open part?
64. FREYMAN: That's just about it. Of course you have to use a special type of paint. There are many brands for painting on cloth. And for best results, you follow the manufacturer's directions very carefully.
65. JOHN: What happens when you wash the painted tablecloth, for instance?
66. FREYMAN: Nothing. These paints are colorfast...if you apply them properly. You have to let the painted article stand for awhile and then steam it with a hot iron and damp cloth. The paint really is more like a dye...so it doesn't stiffen the cloth, and it doesn't wash out.
67. JOHN: Can anybody do it successfully?
68. FREYMAN: Yes...even beginners will find it very easy.
69. JOHN: Then I should think there are lots of pretty things homemakers could decorate with these paints...and help themselves to a little pin money.

70. FREYMAN: That's exactly what a lot of them are doing. Painted towel and wash cloth sets go over big. And of course all kinds of clothing and household linens..
71. JOHN: Say, Mrs. Freyman, is that special paint expensive?
72. FREYMAN: Yes and no. You might think it is when you look at the price of one jar. But one jar goes a very long way.
73. JOHN: So the cost of painting each article isn't very much.
74. FREYMAN: That's the idea. For instance you could make a set of cloth luncheon mats for less than ten cents a piece...that includes the cloth and the paint.
75. JOHN: Pretty cheap. I don't see why a home demonstration club couldn't buy the paint cooperatively.
76. FREYMAN: They do. And here's another tip. Feed sacks take this type of paint very well. So you can make plenty of inexpensive things.
77. JOHN: Well, painting on cloth with textiles really sounds like an interesting hobby...and one you can turn into profit.
78. FREYMAN?: Mmm hmm...instead of saving for a rainy day...let's save a rainy day to do some painting and make a little extra pin money.
79. JOHN: Sounds like just the thing for handicapped people..
80. FREYMAN: And for disabled veterans. Lots of them carry over into civilian life the craft they learned while convalescing in hospitals...and make more than pin money from it. But now... let's skip around the country and look at some of the unusual hobbies that bring in money.
81. JOHN: Okay...let's start with a family in Maryland who remodel old picture frames into trays, footstools, shadow boxes, and cabinets.

82. FREYMAN: A fine idea...no attic seems to be quite complete without a collection of old picture frames gathering dust. Get 'em out folks, and get busy.
83. NARRATOR: In Georgia, one home demonstration club is working on lampshade frames. They're reconverting old frames, into attractive saleable ones.
84. FREYMAN: And the way they do it is by making shades from unbleached muslin, crepe, printed voile, chintz, and wall paper. I'll bet our listeners could think of many more materials to make pretty shades.
85. JOHN: Out in Montana, a farmer keeps Angora rabbits and sells their long wool as soon as it's three inches or longer.
86. FREYMAN: Many farm families gather the roots and bark of fallen trees that are important in making medicines. They dry them and sell them to chemical firms.
87. NARRATOR: A family in New Mexico found they could sell lovely necklaces from mixed-colored Indian corn. So this year they're planting more colored corn so they can add to their income.
88. FREYMAN: It may be a little early to begin thinking about spring bonnets. But some homemakers make their pin money by making and trimming millinery. Some farm homemakers even make straw hats.
89. JOHN: Say, did you hear about that man down in Texas who earns a little extra money by catching and selling live rattle snakes?
90. FREYMAN: I'd rather recommend to our women listeners knitting and selling sports sweaters. And if you like to make and embroider baby dresses, see if there isn't a market for them near you.

91. NARRATOR: Women have got some three hundred forty-one days to make greeting cards for Christmas, 1947. Some ladies hand paint or letter them in spare time, and get in a tidy little sum. Others carve linoleum blocks for printing cards.
92. FREYMAN: No one has mentioned those lovely crocheted corde pocket books with the lucite handles. Don't forget to charge for materials plus labor when you sell one of those.
93. JOHN: Another way to make pin money....
94. FREYMAN: (INTERRUPTING) Wait a minute, Johnny. We can't go on talking about pin money possibilities forever. We've got to talk about next week's program.
95. JOHN: In that case....I have a suggestion, first. There's a swell article on pin money in the next issue of the CONSUMERS GUIDE.
96. FREYMAN: So there is...with much more information on how other people turned hobbies into profits and drawings too. And all of them are jobs the folks had fun doing.
97. JOHN: Some ideas could only be worked out on the farm or in the small town. But city people can do lots of them too.
98. FREYMAN: Well, why don't you tell folks how they can get a copy of the CONSUMER'S GUIDE, Johnny?

99. JOHN: All right. Many of our listeners have received copies of the CONSUMER'S GUIDE when we offered it before on this program. So they know it's a monthly magazine published by the U. S. Department of Agriculture dedicated to the consumers' interest. It brings you in writing what this program CONSUMER TIME does over the air. Now...to get a free copy of the next issue of the CONSUMERS' GUIDE, with its article on pin money possibilities, simply send a post card to CONSUMER TIME, Washington 25, D. C. Be sure to include your name, address, and the name of the station to which you are listening. Send the post card again to CONSUMER TIME, Washington 25, D. C.
100. FREYMAN: Incidentally, Johnny, we might mention that there are some other very interesting articles in this issue of the CONSUMERS GUIDE, too. There's one on meat grading that every homemaker will want to read.
101. JOHN: And another article on sugar and one about cotton...as well as a close up of news items of interest to consumers.
102. FREYMAN: I know everybody will want a copy of this issue of the CONSUMERS' GUIDE.
103. MUSIC: BRIDGE
104. JOHN: And now, Mrs. Freyman, what's on CONSUMER TIME for next week?
105. FREYMAN: Next Saturday is a good time to talk about our record crop of grapefruit and oranges.
106. JOHN: Record crop, huh?
107. FREYMAN: Indeed it is. And we're going to have some interesting stories on how research has helped us have better citrus fruit.
108. JOHN: So friends, be sure to be with us next week for a special story about citrus fruit on
109. SOUND: CASH REGISTER.

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110. ANNCR: CONSUMER TIME !

111. SOUND: CASH REGISTER.....CLOSE DRAWER

112. ANNCR: CONSUMER TIME, written by Eleanor Miller and directed by Frederick Schweikher, is presented by the U. S. Department of Agriculture, through the facilities of the National Broadcasting Company and its affiliated independent stations. It comes to you from Washington, D. C.

This is NBC, the National Broadcasting Company.

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
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